Beverly Shears

Access DB# 64927

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: My Chau Tran Examiner #: 78933 Date: 4/22/02
Art Unit: 1641 Phone Number 30 5-6999 Serial Number: 09/854,638
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: CM1, 8A16 Results Format Preferred (circle): (PAPER) DISK E-MAIL
7E12 MIE

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

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Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: High capacity assay platforms

Inventors (please provide full names): John Dapron, William Karl Kappel, and Handong Li

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 5/14/2001

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

Mrs. Shears,

I'm looking for a 96-well plate (prefer matrix assisted laser desorption ionization (MALDI) plate) coated with a polymer (type: dextran, which is mention in depend claim) of lysine (type of spacer (linker) mention in depend claims). Where protein are immobilized.

Please perform an inventors search and attached independent claim.

Thank-you

Point of Contact:
Bev rly Shears
Technical Info. Specialist
CM1 1E05 Tel: 308-4994

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STAFF USE ONLY **Type of Search** **Vendors and cost where applicable**

Considered 7/18/02 MCG

is an insoluble carrier, to give an insoluble antigen. It is reacted with a sample serum and the peroxidase activity of the reaction product is measured by the absorbence at 492 nm and the positive ratio is determined. A peptide (P19-100II, amino acid sequence gag 100-130) shows a positive ratio of 100%.
0/0

L21 ANSWER 24 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:413683 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA90:74484
TITLE: DETECTION OF BOVINE MILK IN OVINE MILK BY AN INDIRECT ELISA.
AUTHOR(S): GARCIA T; MARTIN R; RODRIGUEZ E; MORALES P; HERNANDEZ P E; SANZ B
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. HIGIENE Y TECNOL. ALIMENTOS, FAC. VET., UNIV. COMPLUTENSE, 28040 MADRID, SPAIN.
SOURCE: J DAIRY SCI, (1990) 73 (6), 1489-1493.
CODEN: JDSCAE. ISSN: 0022-0302.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB An indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was developed for detection of bovine milk in ovine milk. Polyclonal antibodies were raised in rabbits against bovine whey proteins. Resultant anti-bovine whey protein antibodies were recovered from crude antiserum by immunoadsorption and elution from a column containing bovine whey proteins. Antibodies were biotinylated and rendered specific for bovine milk by mixing them with lyophilized ovine and caprine whey proteins. ExtrAvidin-peroxidase was used to detect the biotinylated anti-bovine whey protein antibodies bound to bovine milk **proteins immobilized** on **96-well plates**. Subsequent enzymic conversion of substrate resulted in discernible differences in optical density between mixtures of ovine milk that contained variable amounts of bovine milk.

[redacted] MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, [redacted], JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:01:35 ON 24 APR 2002)
L22 6 S DAPRON J?/AU
L23 151 S KAPPEL W?/AU
L24 31375 S LI H?/AU
L25 2 S L22 AND L23 AND L24
L26 2 S L22 AND (L23 OR L24)
L27 2 S L23 AND L24
L28 31528 S L22 OR L23 OR L24
L29 1 S L28 AND L3
[redacted] 3 S L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR L29
[redacted] MOVED)

Author (s)

L31 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:798241 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:331674
TITLE: Preparation of metal chelating compositions containing N,N-bis(carboxymethyl)cysteine and related compounds
INVENTOR(S): **Kappel, William K.**; Viswanatha, Venkatappa; **Li, Handong**; Mehigh, Richard J.; **Dapron, John G.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sigma-Aldrich Co., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001081365	A2	20011101	WO 2001-US11529	20010410
WO 2001081365	A3	20020328		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-558001 A 20000424
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:331674

AB Metal chelating compns. Q-S1-L-N[(CH2)i-Y](CH2)i-Z [Q is a carrier; S1 is a spacer; L is -A-T-CH(X)- or -CO-; A is an ether, thioether, selenoether, or amide linkage; T is a bond or (un)substituted alkyl or alkenyl; X is -(CH2)kR; R is Me, CO2H, SO3H, PO3H2, N(J)2 or P(J)2; k is 0-2; J is (un)substituted hydrocarbyl; Y, Z is CO2H, H, SO3H, PO3H2, N(J)2, or P(J)2; i is 0-4] were prepd. Thus, N,N-bis(carboxymethyl)-L-cysteic acid aminoethylamide was prepd. from L-cysteic acid Me ester, bromoacetic acid, and ethylenediamine and treated with epichlorohydrin-activated Sepharose to form a resin, which bound 15.6 .mu.mole of nickel per mL of resin.

L31 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-426028 [46] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-128944
TITLE: Identifying compounds useful for preventing and/or treating neoplasia in mammals, by determining whether the compound exhibits phosphodiesterase inhibition, elevates Jun N-terminal kinase activity and apoptosis induction.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): **LI, H**; LIU, L; SOH, J W; THOMPSON, W J; WEINSTEIN, I B
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CELL-N) CELL PATHWAYS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
CA 2335397	A1	20010513	(200146)*	EN	56
AU 2001024839	A	20010906	(200162)		
GB 2362951	A	20011205	(200203)		
JP 2002005932	A	20020109	(200208)		84
CN 1319674	A	20011031	(200215)		
KR 2001087306	A	20010915	(200219)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CA 2335397	A1	CA 2001-2335397	20010305
AU 2001024839	A	AU 2001-24839	20010302
GB 2362951	A	GB 2001-4996	20010228
JP 2002005932	A	JP 2001-110623	20010305
CN 1319674	A	CN 2001-109373	20010302
KR 2001087306	A	KR 2001-10992	20010303

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-517734 20000303
AN 2001-426028 [46] WPIDS
AB CA 2335397 A UPAB: 20010815

NOVELTY - Selecting (I) a compound (C) for treating neoplasia comprises evaluating whether (C) has anti-neoplastic activity, cyclooxygenase inhibitory activity, increases protein kinase G (PKG), activates Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) activity, reduces beta -catenin in neoplasia to be treated and selecting (C) that exhibits anti-neoplastic activity, increases PKG activity, activates JNK and reduces beta -catenin in neoplasia.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Selecting (I) a compound (C) that increases PKG activity and activates JNK in the neoplasia and evaluating the neoplasia growth inhibiting activity of (C), where (C) that increases PKG activity, activates JNK and has neoplasia growth inhibiting activity has the potential to inhibit neoplasia without inhibiting the growth of normal cells. Low COX inhibitory activity and activation of JNK is indicative that (C) has potential for treating neoplasia.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a pharmaceutical composition for treating neoplasia comprising (C) selected by (I).

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic.

PDE inhibitor, compound B (((Z)-5-fluoro-2-methyl-(4-pyridylidene)-3-(N-benzyl) indenylacetamide hydrochloride) has broad range of anti-neoplastic effects in various neoplastic cell lines. Various types of human cancer cell lines (Colo 205, HCT-15, HT-29 and SW-620) were propagated under sterile conditions in RPMI 1640 medium (undefined) with 10% fetal bovine serum, 2 mM L-glutamine and sodium bicarbonate. To determine growth inhibitory effects of compound B, cells were seeded in **96-well plates** at a density of 1000 cells/well. 24 hours after plating, the cells were dosed with various concentrations of the free base of compound B solubilized in DMSO (dimetylsulfoxide). The effect of the drug on tumor cell growth was determined using the neutral red cytotoxicity assay following 5 days of continuous treatment. Compound B displayed potent growth inhibitory activity when evaluated against a panel of cultured human cell lines derived from various tissue origins. The GI50 value (concentration of drug to inhibit growth by 50% relative to vehicle control) calculated for all cell lines was 1-2 micro M.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Phosphodiesterase inhibitor; JNK activity stimulator; apoptosis inducer.

SW480 human colon cancer cells were treated with the solvent DMSO or cGMP-specific phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitors (i.e. sulindac sulfide (50-500 micro M), exisulind (5-fluoro-2-methyl-1-(p-methylsulfonylbenzylidene)-3-indenylacetic acid) (100-600 micro M),

compound A ((((Z)-5-fluoro-2-methyl- (3,4,5-trimethyl-oxybenzylidene)-3-(N-benzyl)-indenylacetamide))) (0.1-5 micro M) and compound B (((Z)-5-fluoro-2-methyl- (4-pyridylidene)-3-(N-benzyl)indenylacetamide hydrochloride) (1-50 micro M) for one hour and assayed for Jun N-terminal kinase-1 (JNK1) activation. Endogenous JNK1 was immunoprecipitated with anti-JNK1 antibody and in vitro kinase assays were performed with glutathione S-transferase-c-Jun (1-79) as the substrate. Sulindac sulfide, exisulind and compounds A and B activated JNK1. Even at very low doses, the potent SAANDs (selective apoptotic anti-neoplastic drugs), compounds A and B activated JNK1 more strongly than did sulindac sulfide or exisulind. Similar effects were observed in other colon cancer cell lines including HCT116 and HT29 (data not shown).

USE - The method is useful for preventing and treating neoplasia, including pre-cancerous lesions, e.g. dysplastic growth in colonic, breast and lung tissues, or conditions such as dysplastic nervous syndrome, a precursor to malignant melanoma of the skin and polyposis syndrome, colonic polyps, precancerous lesions of the cervix, esophagus, lung, prostatic dysplasia, prostatic intraneoplasia, breast and/or skin and relative conditions, in mammals.

ADVANTAGE - The compounds treat and prevent neoplasia, safely with minimal side effects associated with COX inhibition and other non-specific interactions associated with conventional chemotherapeutics. The compounds are identified more rapidly.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the apoptotic signal transduction pathway activated by selective apoptotic anti-neoplastic drugs.

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